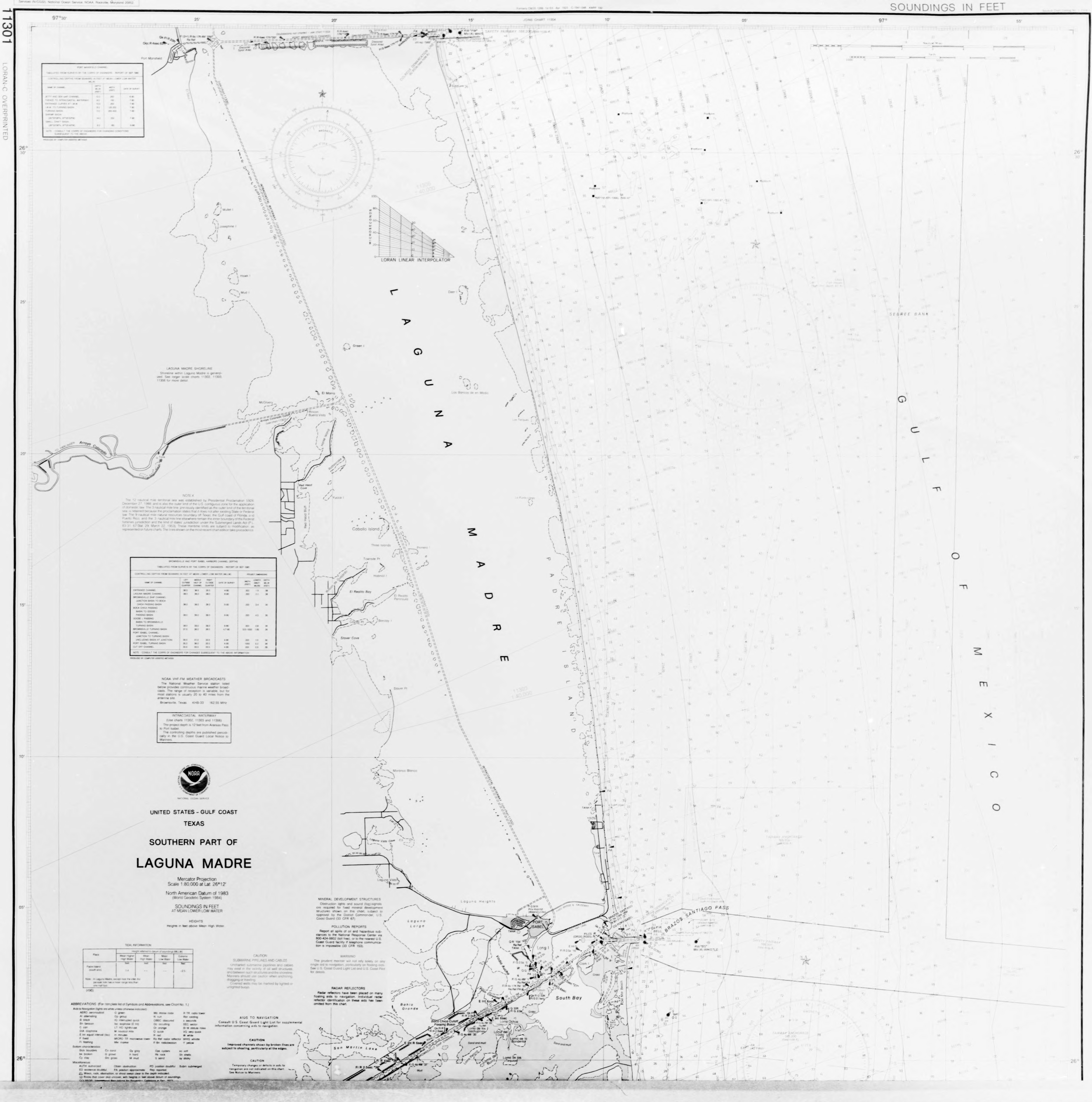
Services (N/CG22), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Rockville, Maryland 20852

11301

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

SOUNDINGS IN FEET


97°30'
25'
20'
15'
10'
05'
97°
55'
26° 30'
25'
20'
15'
10'
05'
26°
JOINS CHART 11304
LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR
LAGUNA MADRE
PADRE ISLAND
GULF OF MEXICO
SEBREE BANK
Port Mansfield
Occ R 4sec 62ft
Qk Fl R 20ft
Fl (2+1) R 6s 17ft 4M "PM"
Ra Ref
Fl R 4sec 17ft "26"
Dayboacons
Discontd Spoil Area
Mullet I
Josephine I
Hawk I
Mud I
Deer I
Green I
Los Bancos de en Medio
Las Tarques
McGilvery
El Mono
Arroyo Colorado
Rincon Buena Vista
Tank
Red Head Cove
Caballo Island
Three Islands
Primero
Towide Pt
El Realito Bay
El Realito Peninsula
Stover Cove
Marrero Blanco
Laguna Vista Cove
Laguna Vista
Laguna Heights
Laguna Larga
PORT ISABEL
Long I
BRAZOS SANTIAGO PASS
South Bay
Bahia Grande
San Martin Lake
Fl R 4sec "36"
Fl R 2.5sec "38"
E Int R 6sec
Boca Chica Cutoff Passing Basin
Sand and mud
Platform
TANK

UNITED STATES - GULF COAST

TEXAS

SOUTHERN PART OF

LAGUNA MADRE

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 26°12'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

PORT MANSFIELD CHANNEL

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF SEP 1980

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)

NAME OF CHANNEL	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)	WIDTH (FEET)	DATE OF SURVEY
JETTY AND SEA BAR CHANNEL	10.0	250	6-80
THENCE TO INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	8.0	100	7-80
ENTRANCE CURVES AT I.W.W.	10.0	200	7-80
I.W.W. TO TURNING BASIN	8.0	125-200	7-80
TURNING BASIN	7.0	200-400	7-80
SHRIMP BASIN (26°33'38"N, 97°25'52"W)	14.0	350	7-80
SMALL CRAFT BASIN (26°33'38"N, 97°25'40"W)	8.0	150	6-80

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGING CONDITIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE.

PRODUCED BY COMPUTER ASSISTED METHODS

LAGUNA MADRE SHORELINE

Shoreline within Laguna Madre is generalized. See larger scale charts 11302, 11303, 11306 for more detail.

NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31, 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

BROWNSVILLE AND PORT ISABEL HARBORS CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF SEP 1980

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	38.5	38.5	36.5	4-80	300	1.0	38
LAGUNA MADRE CHANNEL	38.0	38.0	38.0	6-80	300	2.2	38
BROWNSVILLE SHIP CHANNEL JUNCTION BASIN TO BOCA CHICA PASSING BASIN	35.0	35.0	35.0	5-80	200	3.4	36
BOCA CHICA PASSING BASIN TO GOOSE I. PASSING BASIN	38.0	38.0	38.0	6-80	200	4.5	36
GOOSE I. PASSING BASIN TO BROWNSVILLE TURNING BASIN	38.0	38.0	38.0	6-80	300	2.8	36
BROWNSVILLE TURNING BASIN	37.0	38.0	38.0	4,7-80	500-1000	1.66	36
PORT ISABEL CHANNEL JUNCTION TO TURNING BASIN (INCLUDING BASIN AT JUNCTION)	30.0	31.0	32.0	4-80	200	1.0	36
PORT ISABEL TURNING BASIN	36.0	36.0	36.0	4-80	1000	0.2	36
CUT OFF CHANNEL	33.5	33.5	33.5	4-80	200	0.9	36

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

PRODUCED BY COMPUTER ASSISTED METHODS

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Brownsville, Texas KHB-33 162.55 MHz

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

(Use charts 11302, 11303 and 11306)

The project depth is 12 feet from Aransas Pass to Port Isabel.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	feet	feet	feet	feet
Padre Island (south end)	1.4	--	--	-2.5

Note: In Laguna Madre, except near the inlet, the periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.

(490)

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Uncharted submarine pipelines and cables may exist in the vicinity of oil well structures and between such structures and the shoreline. Mariners should use caution when anchoring, dragging or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
E Int equal interval (Iso)
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
Gp group
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase (E Int)
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

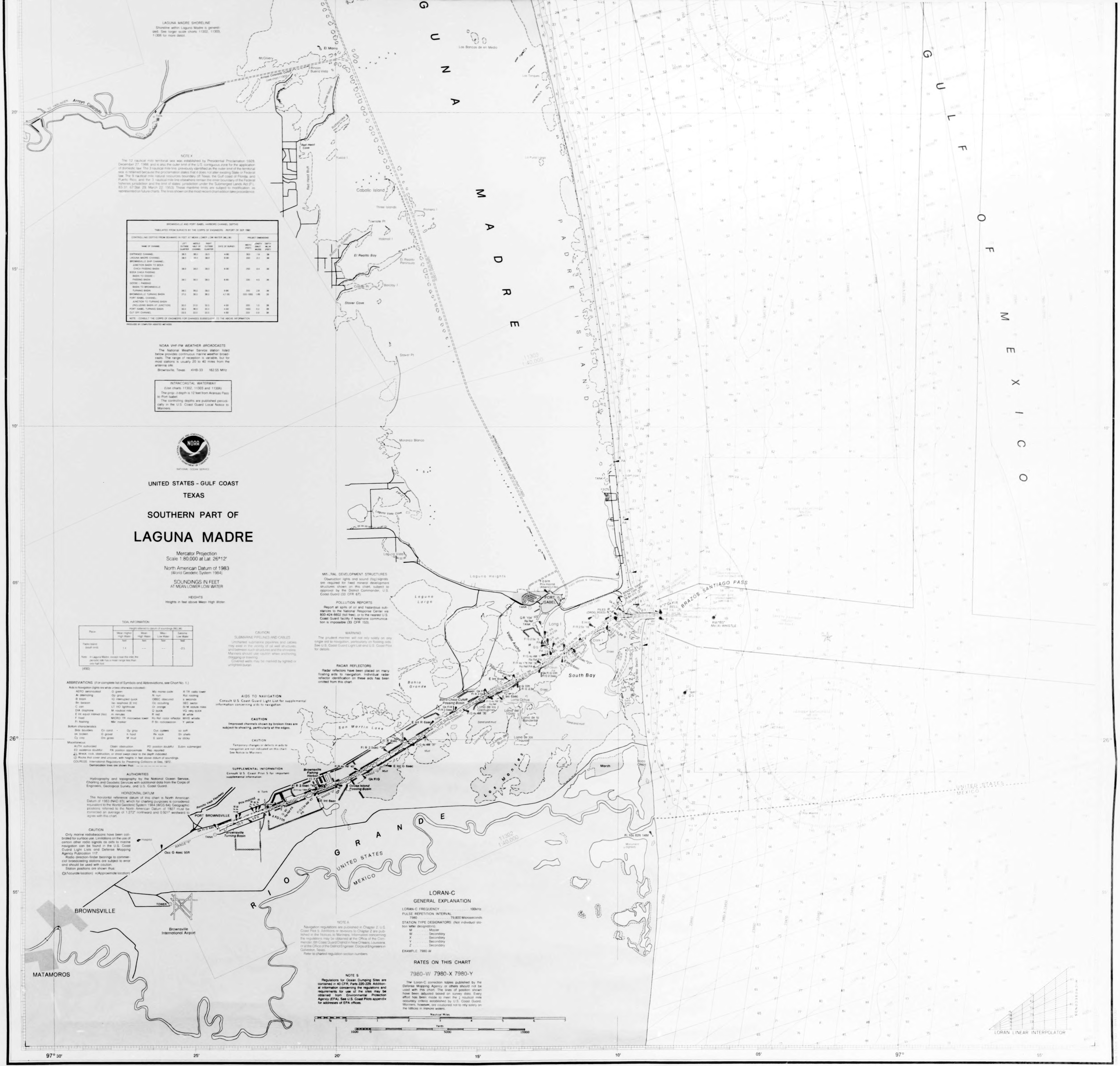
Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
Gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged

21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.



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BOCA CHICA PASSING BASIN TO GOOSE I. PASSING BASIN	38.0	38.0	38.0	6-90	200	4.5	36
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BROWNSVILLE TURNING BASIN	37.0	38.0	38.0	4,7-90	500-1000	1.65	36
PORT ISABEL CHANNEL: JUNCTION TO TURNING BASIN (INCLUDING BASIN AT JUNCTION)	30.0	31.0	32.0	4-90	250	1.8	36
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(Use charts 11302, 11303 and 11306)

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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

UNITED STATES - GULF COAST

TEXAS

SOUTHERN PART OF

LAGUNA MADRE

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 26°12′

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	feet	feet	feet	feet
Padre Island (south end)	1.4	--	--	-2.5

Note: In Laguna Madre, except near the inlet, the periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.

(490)

CAUTION

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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

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RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	Gp group	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	Iso isophase (E Int)	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	M nautical mile	Q quick	VQ very quick
E Int equal interval (Iso)	m minutes	R red	W white
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	Gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — — — — — —

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Charting and Geodetic Services with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.272″ northward and 0.921″ westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Defense Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, Louisiana, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Galveston, Texas.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980 .... 79,800 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M .... Master
W .... Secondary
X .... Secondary
Y .... Secondary
Z .... Secondary
EXAMPLE: 7980-W

RATES ON THIS CHART

7980-W 7980-X 7980-Y

The Loran-C correction tables published by the Defense Mapping Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners, however, are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

Nautical Miles

Yards

18th Ed., Sept. 22/90 ■
11301
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

20th Anniversary 1970-1990
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
"Serving The Nation"

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102

METERS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Southern Part of Laguna Madre
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11301
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED